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1. The Bahia basin, formerly referred to the Cretaceous, is probably either Eocene Tertiary, or Laramie.
2. The parti-colored beds along the coast, formerly referred provisionally to the Tertiary, are the same as the Bahia Eocene.
3. The sediments of the Alagôas section are of fresh-water origin, like those of Bahia.
4. No fossils have been found in the section along the Bahia and Minas Railway, but it seems probable that these beds are the southward continuation of the Bahia beds.

The crystalline series next back of the sedimentary beds consist mainly of quartz-monzonites (gabbros) granites and gneisses, the first having a notable development. The Bahia-Minas section ends in mica and other schists much faulted, wrinkled, and cut by veins, and much more deeply decomposed than the quartz-monzonites.

The contribution is doubly valuable in that it bears on the evolution of a continent that has played a peculiar and interesting part in geologic history, but which is as yet too little known to be interpreted with precision or satisfaction. The generosity of Agassiz, as well as the devotion of Branner, in securing it are to be gratefully recognized.

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T. C. C.

*Progress of Geological Work in Canada During 1899.* By HENRY M. AMI, Can. Rec. of Sci., Vol. VIII, No. 4, July 1899.

Contrary to the natural interpretation of the title this is a list of works relating to Canadian geology published during the year 1899 through various avenues, and embracing private as well as official works. It will be found helpful to working geologists.

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C.

*Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada, Paris International Exhibition, 1900.*

This is somewhat more than a simple descriptive catalogue of the minerals exhibited, as it contains notes relative to the modes of their occurrence and to the industrial operations connected with them, when these are important, as well as other incidental information which gives the catalogue value as a book of reference.